

ARTICLE XVII.—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Section 1. No Bank shall be established otherwise than under a General Banking Law.

Sec. 2. If the General Assembly shall enact a General Banking Law, such law shall provide for the registry and counterfeiting by the Auditor of State of all paper credit designed to be circulated as money, with ample collateral security, readily convertible into specie for the redemption of the same in gold or silver shall be required; which collateral security shall be under the control of the proper officers, or officers of State. Such law shall restrict the aggregate amount of all paper credit to be circulated as money, and the aggregate amount to be put in circulation in any one year; and no note issued under the provision of this section shall be of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Sec. 3. The stockholders in every Bank or Banking Company shall be individually liable to an amount over and above their stock equal to their respective shares of stock for all debts and liabilities of said Bank or Banking Company.

Sec. 4. All bills or notes issued as money shall be at all times redeemable in gold or silver; and no law shall be passed sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension by any Bank or Banking Company of specie payments.

Sec. 5. Holders of Bank notes shall be entitled, in case of insolvency, to preference of specie payment over all other creditors.

Sec. 6. No Bank shall receive, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than shall be allowed by law to individuals loaning money.

Sec. 7. Every Bank or Banking Company shall be required to cease all banking operations within twenty days from the time of its organization, and promptly thereafter to close its business.

Sec. 8. The State shall not be a stockholder in any Bank or Banking Institution.

Sec. 9. All Banks shall be required to keep officers and proper officers for the issue and redemption of their paper at some accessible and convenient point within the State.

Sec. 10. The said Banking Law shall contain a provision reserving the power to alter, amend or repeal said law.

Sec. 11. At the time of submitting this Constitution to the electors for their approval or disapproval, the articles numbered, in relation to General Banking Law, shall be submitted as a distinct proposition in the following form: General Banking Law; yes or no; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said article, then the same shall be part of this Constitution; otherwise it shall be void and of no part thereof.

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : December 10, 1857.

AGENTS.

J. E. DENDERIDGE, (Successor to W. S. Swann), North-West Corner of Olive and Main Streets, St. Louis, is our Agent in that City, for collecting Subscriptions and Advertisements, and making collections for the Chief.

J. T. RILEY, Esq., Post Master, Oregon, Mo.

J. T. MILLER, West Alexandria, Probate Co., O.

HOW ABOUT THAT SCHOOL HOUSE?

We have of late heard numerous expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to the School House in this place. Some three or four hundred dollars were collected for the purpose of building it—the house has been put up, but not finished. It is not yet plastered, and it only requires a little more funds to get that done. We were informed, some time since, that the carpenter who put up the building, has taken a lien on it, to secure his pay, but we do not know how this is. But the greatest dissatisfaction arises from the rumor that the house is being built and is to be principally used for Church purposes, under the control of one denomination, while School has to be held in the Company Office. Now, surely, this was not the object for which the money was solicited. At that time, we rarely heard Church mentioned—it was only School House. The paper was handed to us, and we contributed our mite, to build a School house. It may have been stated that the house would be used for church purposes,—and no one would object to this—but most of the money was subscribed, for the purpose of building a School house, where the children of the town might be taught.—At that time, church was but a minor consideration; and on that score, but little, if any, money was subscribed. The City Company donated a lot, for the purpose of erecting a School house thereon. If it be true that the managers are building the house for a Church, instead of a School house, they are assuming an authority never delegated to them by those who paid the money. This matter should be determined, before it gets mixed up so that a legal investigation only can settle it. If churches are to be built, no doubt the people will subscribe money to build them. But now a School house is needed—the people have subscribed money to build one, and they expect a School house to be built.

"HUNG BE THE HEAVENS IN BLACK!"

—We are wrapt in a mantle of sadness, gloom broods over us, and we sit enthroned in our soul! We mourn, we lament, we weep, we wail, we gnash our teeth, we groan, we cry, we howl, we whine, we bawl, we bellow, we squeal, we wail, we whimper, we snuffle! "We have lost a subscriber! The immaculate, the angel, the mighty, the magnificent, the superb, the regal, the Adonis, the erudite, the eloquent, the sublime, the ridiculous, the bull of the woods, has taken offense, become angry, wrathful, mad, rabid, miffed, snappish, sassy, huffy, got his back up, and stopped his paper! "The cat squalls when you tread on her tail!" Our loss is tremendous, great, large, big, immense, overwhelming, terrible, awful! We will have to suspend, smash, break, go up, split, stop, cease, quit immediately, forthwith, right away, instantly, now!

See Administrator's Notice of John Duha's Estate.

Facts to be Remembered.

REMEMBER, That White Cloud has the best situation and most flattering prospects of any town in Kansas, above Leavenworth.

REMEMBER, That there is a splendid opening in White Cloud for mechanics and business men of every description, who can all drive a thriving business.

REMEMBER, That cheap property can be had in White Cloud, for mechanics to build them homes, which will rapidly rise in value, each succeeding year.

REMEMBER, That building material of all kinds abounds in the vicinity of White Cloud, with every facility for speedily erecting dwellings.

REMEMBER, That laboring men can always find work, at cool prices, in White Cloud and the neighboring country.

REMEMBER, That all travel between Western Iowa and North-Western Missouri and Kansas, will pass directly through White Cloud.

REMEMBER, That White Cloud will soon have a Steam Ferry, whereby travelers, teams, stock, lumber, or any article whatever, can be crossed over at all times, in a cheap, safe, and expeditious manner.

REMEMBER, That White Cloud will be supplied with Hotels, where strangers will be entertained in a manner not to be surpassed in the West.

REMEMBER, That the merchants of White Cloud sell goods and provisions as low as they can be had in the Territory.

REMEMBER, That next year, a large mill, foundry and machine shop are to be erected in White Cloud, where all kinds of grain will be ground, and all necessary machinery can be had, without the expense and trouble of going to distant places therefor.

REMEMBER, That the country back of White Cloud is the garden spot of Kansas; therefore, America; therefore, of the world.

REMEMBER, That there are thousands of pre-emption claims to be had, which will cost only \$200 each, and which will in a few years be worth a fortune.

REMEMBER, That all genuine Land Warrants, (except those of 1856,) calling for 160 acres of land, which can be had for about \$160, or \$1 per acre, are received at the Land Office, in payment for quarter section pre-emption claims, whereby \$40 is saved to the purchaser—a sufficient amount to build a claim cabin, and make the necessary improvements.

REMEMBER, That this back country abounds in coal, stone, timber, and water.

REMEMBER, That this back country is now settling up more rapidly than any other portion of Kansas, with an honest, industrious, and intelligent class of people.

REMEMBER, That this portion of Kansas has been in a manner free from the disturbances and bloody feuds which have heretofore disgraced the soil of Kansas, and that the citizens, of all parties, live on more amicable terms with each other, and mingle in social intercourse, more than in any other portion of Kansas.

REMEMBER, That White Cloud is destined to be the principal trading point on the river, and the metropolis, of this splendid country.

REMEMBER, That White Cloud will in a few years be connected by Railroad, with the East, and with the country West of here, on to the Pacific Ocean.

REMEMBER, That the Chief is devoted to the interests of White Cloud, and the rich country back of it; that everything relating to it, which will be of interest or benefit to its citizens or those seeking information, will be given in our columns; that the terms of the paper are as low as those of any other paper published West of the Mississippi River; and that it contains more reading matter, by actual measurement, than any other paper in Kansas, with the single exception of the Herald of Freedom!

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EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.—One

of the many improvements to be made in our town, during the coming season, will be a Pottery, or manufactory of crockery and stone ware. A gentleman will be here in a few weeks, to make the necessary preparations, and will be ready for operation sometime during the early Spring.

White Cloud is admirably situated to command an extensive trade in this kind of merchandise, for the manufacture of which, an excellent article of clay has been found in this vicinity. The only manufactory of stone ware of any consequence, on the Missouri, is at Booneville, Mo. But that place labors under a disadvantage, with reference to the upper river country, from which White Cloud is free. That is, in getting the ware shipped on boats. It is a very particular kind of freight, liable to considerable breakage, especially on boats crowded with freight, and very often boats refuse to receive it. When steamboats are bound up the river, they are generally crowded with freight; and when they pass Booneville, but little of it has been discharged, and consequently earthen ware will rarely be taken on board. But when the boats arrive at Leavenworth and St. Joseph, they discharge a vast amount of freight, and when they reach White Cloud, will have plenty of room for earthen ware, without crowding, and rendering it liable to being broken. In passing down, the boats rarely have any freight, and will receive earthen ware at low rates; and thus it can be sent to all points below, as far down as the mouth of the Kansas River.

It will be seen, from the above facts, that White Cloud will have a vast extent of country to supply, above and below, with a useful and necessary article, which will command a ready sale. In fact, it will be impossible for one establishment to supply the full demand. But the person who is to engage in the business, is one who thoroughly understands the business, and will turn out a large amount of work in a year. We are pleased to see that our City Company are using efforts to establish business and manufactory of every branch here, and offer very liberal inducements to those who come. This liberality is producing its fruits, for we hear of a large number of mechanics who will shortly settle here, and identify themselves with the fortunes and prosperity of the place.

FENCING PRAIRIES FOR STOCK.—A farmer of Brown County has recently called our attention to the above subject, and we think his idea is a good one, for various reasons. The first is the scarcity of timber. But few persons have timber sufficient for fencing purposes, and it is so costly, that not many farmers can afford to fence their farms. But every one can afford to fence, say twenty or thirty acres, in which to keep their stock. This quantity of land is amply sufficient for the grazing of all stock required on a farm. For crops, they can then take the open prairie, and cultivate as much ground as they want, without any additional expense of fencing. There would have to be a law enacted, requiring every man to keep his stock in an enclosure, to prevent it from destroying the crops of his neighbors. This is a necessary law in all prairie countries, and such a law will be one among the first passed by the first Legislature of the State of Kansas.

There is still another consideration in favor of fencing for stock. When farmers are done working their cattle, they have to turn them out on the prairie to graze, when they wander off, sometimes a dozen miles in a single night, and it requires much trouble and great loss of time to hunt them in—fact, many are never found. We venture to say, there is scarcely a man in Kansas, who owes working cattle, who does not spend more time in looking up his cattle, than he does in working them. This is a matter worthy the attention of all our farmers.

"THE CRISIS."—This heading has been enlarged upon, within several months past, more than any other subject before the public. Scarcely a newspaper, but has had its page remarks about "The Crisis." It has been really diverting to notice the editorials of a column or more, by editors who scarcely can have five dollars at a time, or cannot tell what would be the interest on a thousand dollars for one year, at ten per cent., telling with all apparent earnestness, what causes brought the crisis about, giving lengthy opinions as to how it might have been prevented, or may be prevented in the future, and going into a lengthy moral strain, from which the reader can gather no more sense than the ones who wrote them!

In this week's paper, we publish several articles from Northern Democratic papers, on Kansas affairs. They are all jubilant with the idea that Kansas is to be free, and take credit upon the Democratic party for the fact. There is a strong probability that they will be fooled in this expectation—then who will get the credit? They will no doubt, then saddle the matter upon some other party.

We learn that "Lobster," the savage man, has deserted his hole, and gone to parts not specified, leaving one of his friends some fifty dollars out of pocket. Nothing better could be expected of him. The only wonder is, that any person acquainted with him, should trust fifty dollars in his paws!

THE TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.—This docu-

ment will be found in to-day's paper. Taken all in all, it is infinitely preferable to the one published last week. As far as it goes, it is mainly a very good instrument, but is defective in a number of points, and some necessary provisions are omitted. The Pro-Slavery Constitution, such as it is, is more perfect, although much more objectionable. But there is one feature in the Topeka Constitution, to which we are decidedly opposed. We refer to the provision allowing Indians to vote, who have adopted the habits of the whites. We would prefer to see them always in a savage state—they could do far less harm than if they were allowed to vote. We are unalterably opposed to negroes voting, yet they are fully as competent to exercise that right as Indians, and we would as soon see them do so.

In the first place, the Indians, like all other ignorant, half-civilized, and barbarous beings, would become the tools of the Democratic party. The Democracy already have their agents out among this class of people, and they have a peculiar knack of uniting them to their party, and keeping them there. And no matter what that party may do, or how much the country may be oppressed by their acts, they still retain these voters, to keep them in power, and kill the votes of intelligent men. Ninety-nine Indians, out of every hundred, would be of this stripe. If they knew what they were doing, and why they were doing it, they would have a perfect right to go with the Democracy, or any other party they chose to. But they are totally ignorant upon all matters of government, and a majority of them will remain so. They could transform themselves into voters, in a day's time, and not be a whit better qualified than if they had retained their wild habits. As an example of Indian voting, look at the recent election in Minnesota.

In the second place, they would be almost unanimously in favor of slavery.—The Indian is naturally lazy and dirty, and wants something for his slave. They make slaves of their squaws and their horses, and compel them to perform harder drudgery than a majority of the Southern slaves. Those who can afford it, own negro slaves. In the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, there are a large number of slave-holding Indians, and they are agitating the question of bringing it in as a Slave State. But whether they own slaves or not, they will all vote in favor of Democracy and Slavery, which are in substance one and the same thing. They should not even be permitted to make slaves of the negroes, who are their equals in every respect, and their superiors in many things. By voting, they may bring vast harm upon the country—a great deal more than by retaining their own habits. We say, no Indian voting!

We have heard it rumored, within a few days past, that Secretary Stanton has called the members of the Constitutional Convention together again.—We do not know how to credit this, as we do not think that Secretary Stanton or the Governor has anything whatever to do with the Constitution—it was a body independent of them. Indeed, we are not sure that the Convention has authority to assemble again. Having concluded its business, and adjourned sine die, it strikes us their authority ceased with that act. Or, if they could be assembled again, the President of the Convention was the proper person to do that—and he has gone to Washington. If the members have met, it is to concoct more devilment. It may be that they have seen how they have been condemned by the entire country, and that there is no hope for their Constitution, before Congress—they may re-assemble, and order the submission of the entire document to the people, and depend upon fraudulent votes to carry the whole of it. Their qualifications for voters, give ample opportunity for frauds to any extent. Still, we can hardly believe that the Convention has again met.

The poor, conceited fool who presides over the funny department of the Savannah Democrat, last week made three lunges at us, but did not succeed. He seems to take so much delight in it, that we cannot find it in our heart to be offended with him. The most charitable we can make for him, is that he may by some miracle become possessed of a little common sense, when he would be cured of the idea that wit consists in insolent bullying of strangers who have endeavored to treat him respectfully, or insulting his personal acquaintances.

John Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention, has gone to Washington, to "leg" for the Constitution there, and watch Gov. Walker's movements. It is said that Calhoun is a mere tool of Senator Douglas, who will become the champion for the Constitution, before Congress. As Douglas pretty much rules his party, the opponents of the Constitution have little to hope for, from that source.

Congress met on Monday. The Eastern people have no doubt seen this read the Message. It is supposed that the President will take strong grounds in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, which is a pet measure of his. It will also contain matters of importance to the people of Kansas. We will lay the document before our readers at the earliest moment possible, after its receipt.

JUSTICE.—We several weeks since stated

that David A. Williams, recently of this place, but who had commenced keeping a public house in Rub, Nebraska, had been arrested on the charge of stealing \$400 from a person stopping with him. In justice to Mr. Williams, we will state that he was arrested without any proof whatever of his guilt. His house, like too many of the hotels in this part of the country, was without a lock or bolt to any of the doors, and could be entered at any time, night or day. Mr. Williams had been unwell, and had been lying in bed, in the room where the trunk was, from which the money was said to have been stolen. Other persons were also in the same room, on the same day. He was charged with taking the money, and brought before the Grand Jury, who found a true bill against him, but without any other proof than that he kept the house in which the theft was committed. Several of the Jury refused to sign the bill of indictment. Williams is now at liberty, without bail, and expresses his determination to attend Court, and demand a trial. His accusers seem to be in no hurry to appear against him, and will perhaps drop the matter. The opinion is beginning to prevail, that the money either was not stolen, or that some other person took it.

P. S. We have just learned that the real thief has been caught, and is now confined at Fort Leavenworth. The money was found on his person. His name is Boyd, and he is a cousin to the person of whom the money was stolen. He was boarding at the house, at the time of the theft, and he was the principal witness upon whose testimony Mr. Williams was indicted. We learn that his arrest was not upon a charge of stealing this money, but for robbing the mail in Iowa.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine, for December, has come to hand, finely illustrated, and contains an unusually choice variety of reading. This work has attained an enviable reputation as a Lady's Magazine; and under the editorial control of two such literary stars as T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, it could not well be otherwise. This work, for 1858, will fall behind no other in point of merit. The terms are—1 copy, \$2 a year; 2 copies, \$3; 4 copies, \$5. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 103 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ho! ye unshaven and unshorn, woolly mortals! there is no longer any necessity for your going about like a herd of buffalo, for Prof. Wm. Burkholder is in town, with keen razors, fine soaps, sharp shears, and good combs and brushes, and is prepared to attend to the wants of your heads and faces, and make you look as sleek as peeled onions! Walk up, and let him make you look like men once more—Kansas is becoming civilized! See his Card.

We learn that the Commissioners elected to locate the County Seat of Brown County, cannot agree—each one of the three having a different point, near his own place, where he wants it located. The prospect is, that it will have to be left to a vote of the people. This is the only correct way to decide the matter, and should have been done in the first place.

We learn from the Leavenworth Herald, that the Journal, of that city, has been purchased by a Company, who are going to make it a Free State Democratic paper, opposed to the Constitution. Henderson, its late editor, has got married, and gone to Pennsylvania. Thus the Constitution party is rapidly losing support. There are only three papers in the Territory that now favor it.

An illiterate fellow, who had at one time happened to touch Scotland in a ship, was boasting hugely of what he had seen and done in Scotland. Some one asked him if he had visited Ben Lomond? "Yes, often," he replied—"he's a first-rate fellow—we had jolly times together!" "And," he added, in a half confidential tone, "he got a blamed pretty sister!"

Once! Mr. Conns!—A short time since, we remarked that there were a number of papers published in Kansas, to tickle the tastes of the North or South, upon whom they depended for support. The Lawrence Republican squirms right beautifully at this. We presume it knows best, when its corns are trodden on. We have no more to say.

CHRISTMAS BALL.—Preparations are making for a grand Ball at the White Cloud Hotel, on Christmas Eve, the 24th inst. The dancing will be in Mr. Huffman's building, which is to be prepared for the occasion; and the entertainment will be at the Hotel. A fine time is anticipated.

We have been under the weather, this week—in fact, we believe we have hurt ourselves laughing at the funny things in the Savannah Democrat! To be sure, we can't see the knobs to them; but we have to laugh, just to think how funny they must be!

The morals of the country must be improving. For three days past, none of our exchanges have brought accounts of a preacher committing seduction, or running off with somebody's wife!

KANSAS' DIGNITY.—The President of the recent Free State meeting at Iowa Point, rode into town upon an ox!

ALL GARNON.—The St. Joseph Journal

says that the National Democrats and the Free State men of Doniphan County, have united; that a meeting was recently held in Doniphan, at which the initiatory movement was made; and that there was to be a meeting at Troy, on the following Saturday, to adopt a platform, and complete the union. The Journal man must have been hoaxed, or else there is an attempt making to swindle the Free State party, and draw off some of its supporters, under the old charm "Democracy." We have yet to see the first Free State man who is aware of or in favor of such a movement. That game will not win in the present crisis. The Free State men have enlisted for the war, and will not be drawn from the issue by any such transparent scheme as the one alluded to. They know too well, that a Convention met, in the name of Democracy, and are attempting to palm off a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon them, without their consent, in the name of "National Democracy."

It has been the practice of that party, when they disgusted their followers by some disgraceful act, and fell into a minority, to raise the cry of "Democracy," when their scattered ranks would fill up again, and they would once more obtain power. But the Free State men of Kansas have suffered too much to be gulled by this cry, at the present crisis of affairs.—Some other trap will have to be set, if the "National Democracy" want to get the Free State men to unite with them, and make Kansas a Slave State!

IMPORTANT.—Just before going to press, we received the Leavenworth Herald, of the 5th inst., containing the Proclamation of Secretary Stanton, who is now acting Governor, calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Monday last, the 7th inst., to consider matters of great importance, pertaining to the public welfare. The Herald denounces Stanton severely, calling him a Black Republican, and other hard things. We infer from this, that there is yet a prospect of the bogus Constitution being knocked in the head, by an act repealing the act by which the Convention was authorized. It is to be earnestly hoped that this may be done. But whatever may be done, it is plain to see that there is a difficulty yet in store, in regard to Kansas. We suppose the proclamation is what caused the rumor that Stanton had re-assembled the Constitutional Convention, spoken of elsewhere.

ANOTHER MISSOURI INVASION!—It seems as if the people of Missouri are determined never to let the people of Kansas alone! Last week, some usurper over there arrogated to himself the privilege of imposing upon us a huge turkey; and now the spectacle is presented, of us having a big turkey-gobbler, in regard to which we had not been previously consulted. But the tyranny is just begun. About Christmas, we expect an invasion from Missouri, to help us eat the turkey! Let them come on—they will find us prepared for them!

We this week publish articles from several Missouri Democratic papers, in regard to the Kansas Constitution. Papers generally, of all parties, seem to speak out in plain terms of condemnation of the manner in which it is being attempted to force the instrument upon the people, against their will. If Congress can accept it, with all the facts staring them in the face, it is prepared to do anything, however outrageous.

The Ferry at this place is now in the hands of James A. and Richard Pickett. From what we can learn, it is now managed satisfactorily to the public, and persons can get across the river when they desire it, especially on warm, still days, which is more than could be said of it heretofore. Crossing will now be done here, when there is a possibility of it anywhere else.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A Lodge of the above Order has been organized in this place, and we learn that it is steadily increasing in membership. Both ladies and gentlemen are admitted. Every good citizen cannot but wish success to the principles they advocate.

"Irresponsible company!"—Savannah Democrat.

It is said that Webster's Unabridged has been discarded from the schools of Savannah, since the appearance of the last number of the Democrat!

A despatch from Washington, says that Secretary Stanton has resigned, the resignation to take effect on the 31st inst., when it is supposed Kansas will come in as a State.

A correspondent writes to an Ohio paper, that some person has been stealing meat from a poor widow, and signs himself "A Looker On!" Then, why didn't he prevent it?

Mr. Slauson's School now numbers over forty scholars, and the number is still increasing. We did not think there were so many children in White Cloud, of a proper age to attend school.

One of the most ultra members of the Constitutional Convention, was B. Little. His name is quite appropriate, as he has been Little himself on a number of recent occasions.

We have not yet learned what was done at the Lawrence Convention, on Wednesday of last week. We hope to have a report of the proceedings, in time for our next week's issue.

WEATHER SIGN.—We have often heard

it said, that the first three days of December regulate the succeeding three months—that is, if those days be warm and pleasant, there will be pleasant and open weather during the months of December, January and February—and vice versa. If there be anything in this sign, we will have one of the most pleasant Winters ever known, as the first three days of this month, (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week,) were as fine as Indian Summer, and we have had similar weather almost ever since.

(For the Chief.)

Free State Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Free State men was held at Iowa Point, on Saturday, November 28th, at which meeting Samuel Crozier was called to the Chair, and W. V. Barr appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being to appoint Delegates to the Free State Convention, to be held at Lawrence, on Wednesday, December 2nd, C. Graham and W. V. Barr were appointed said Delegates.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS, an unauthorized body of unprincipled usurpers, arrogating to themselves the title of Constitutional Convention, have recently assembled at Leavenworth, and drafted an instrument styled the Constitution of the State of Kansas, which is a gross violation of our sovereignty, and to set at defiance the expressed will of the people of this Territory, as they have from the first settlement of the country to the present time. And, whereas, the people have never chosen them nor recognized their right to represent them in any such Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That we repudiate and condemn their acts, and brand their impudent assumption of power to create for us the fundamental law of the State, as a high-handed violation of our sovereignty, and a base libel upon the intelligence and wisdom of the people of this Territory.

Resolved, That the voice of the indignant Free-men of Kansas, just spoken through their leaders, should have taught the slave propagandists, that the people have borne with insult and oppression, until endurance has ceased to be a virtue; and that they will spurn with utter loathing, this last attempt to enslave them.

Resolved, That the cowardly action of the Leavenworth usurpers, in refusing to submit their dirty work for the approval or rejection of the people, shows most clearly, that they foresee through the mirror of our recent action at the polls, the inevitable condemnation which awaits them.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to abide the action of the Lawrence Convention, we would respectfully suggest to their consideration, the propriety of refusing all participation in the election ordered by the Leavenworth Convention, and that our Delegates be instructed to urge this policy before that body.

Resolved, That we will send up to the Congress of the nation, the solemn protest of a large majority of the people against fastening upon us this gross wrong, and if all our efforts should fail to secure justice, we will then resist it with the strong arm of a united people, determined on LIBERTY or DEATH